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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.75

June 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 3 p.m.
Humidity 95

June 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 96 90

7964 日十三月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

大英香港八月號

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EN. PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

DEVELOPING INTO A SECOND BATTLE OF MARNE.

THE ALLIES CONFIDENT.

London, June 6.

The battle has not diminished the anxiety for the strategic situation of the conflict which is developing into a second Battle of the Marne and of far greater intensity than the first. The newspapers frankly recognise the extraordinary nature of the German military feat, but point out that the Allies have the advantage today as compared with 1914. There is no question now of the war ending by a single stroke in the enemy's favour. With resources and resolution those who would protect Western Civilisation are confronting the Germans. There is abundant evidence that the moral of both armies and the public of Great Britain and France are unshaken and it inspires confidence that the situation is in no way past retrieving.

A Mass of Allied Reserves:

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the evening newspapers do not deny the extent of the danger, but are confident the enemy's furious efforts to shake the position of the flanks will fail. They expect there will shortly be a change in the situation when the Germans endeavouring to extend their battlefront will be forced to turn aside from the central objective to engage the Allied reserves, only a portion of which have up to the present been employed. A great mass of reserves have been placed in positions which will enable them to make a violent counter-stroke. The newspapers point out that there are mountain positions south of Rheims and if the railway is cut it can be replaced by roads, while as regards the contingency of the advance to Paris by the easier way of the Oise Valley, the enemy would have been forcibly checked at all points where he might attempt it.

"Torrent" of Enemy Men and Material.

London, June 6.

A Havas correspondent on the French front states that the Germans are ceaselessly bringing up reinforcements. Torrents of men, material and supplies are pouring along the roads and railways. But the Allies with supreme heroism are holding the flanks, fighting every foot of the ground, launching repeated counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have frequently been taken and retaken and only finally given up when the ground was strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says that the next two days should fix the character of the battle.

The Crown Prince's Advance.

London, June 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens and the north, which General Foch's main army is waiting. With the revival of the offensive the artillery battle is growing stronger in Picardy, Flanders and Artois. "Who can say" asks the journal, "whether General Foch is right?"

Progress by Allied Troops.

London, June 7.

A French communiqué states:—Isolated actions continue in the day time. At several points our troops, supported by tanks, progressed and took prisoners west of Longpont. An attack by Franco-British between Ourcq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Neuilly-Lapotin, taking 270 prisoners. The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Champlat completely failed. Farther north the Germans captured the village of Brigny and the Hill, south of the village. The British counter-attacked and recaptured the Hill. We also recovered a little of the ground which the Germans took in the morning south-west of St. Euphrasie. There has been nothing noteworthy elsewhere. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down and forced down on June 5. Twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped during the night in an enemy zone.

Aviators Active.

London, June 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation states:—We dropped twenty tons of bombs on June 5 on targets, including dumps, railways and billets, also at Armentières and Roys Railway stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base. Long-distance day-bombers heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves, the railway station at Metzablon and railways at Karlsruhe. All our machines returned. We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British machines are missing. During the night bombers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on St. Quentin, Bapaume, Cambrai and Armentières railway stations. All the machines returned. Long-distance bombers the same night dropped five tons of bombs with good results on Metzablon railway stations and Thionville railway sidings. In the morning of June 6 we heavily attacked Coblenz railway station with good results. We observed bursts on a railway line. All the machines returned.

Germans Bomb Another Hospital.

London, May 31 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says:—The Germans have bombed another British hospital, inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack is the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front and is an isolated group of buildings. It has been a hospital since the outbreak of the war and upon every roof and every wing the Red Cross is painted. The bombing occurred at half-past twelve on Wednesday night. The weather was most fine and clear and the landscape was flooded with moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. A fifth fell on one of the wings in which a number of the staff were sleeping and in the operation room of which an officer was undergoing surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building, burying many people.

A German Report.

London, May 31 (delayed).

A German communiqué says:—We have crossed the Soissons-Hartennes Road. South of Fere-en-Tardenois we have reached the Marnes. South of Noye and west of Rheims we have captured Germigny, Gueux and Thillois. The total number of prisoners exceeds 45,000. We have also taken over four hundred guns and one thousand machine guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Enemy Pressure Unrelaxed.

London, May 31 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says:—There is no sign of relaxation in the German pressure. The enemy on the right, in spite of the most gallant resistance, has been able to push his line north and south of Soissons astride the Aisne in the centre. His advance parties are still progressing. Along the whole front detachments of German infantry are steadily filtering through the woods along the valleys wherever there is a weak spot in the thinly held French line. The roads are filled with refugees carrying household goods and pushing vehicles of all descriptions. They all wear brave faces and seem amused and interested by the sights. The enemy has been able to maintain daily progress by constantly feeding his front with fresh troops. Over forty German divisions have already been identified and a larger number must have been engaged. The heaviest fighting yesterday was along the valley of the Crise and attacks and counter-attacks alternated across the valley from east to west. The division attacking this morning dashed across the valley and recaptured Barzy-le-Sec and pushed as far as Moyart, on the east side of the river. The Germans counter-attacked in great strength and re-established the line after most bitter fighting. Farther south in the region of Hartennes another battle is raging and the Germans are supported by numerous tanks. Wherever there is a chance of success we do not hesitate to counter-attack against superior numbers, even though the utmost hope is to delay the enemy. On the extreme right the Franco-British are gallantly holding the line in front of Rheims. Yesterday the French stormed and captured a group of hills north of Rucins on the bank of the Aisne, known as the Courry Horsemen. The French were later driven out by a German counter-attack, but they achieved the object of gaining precious time. One of the most memorable stories of the battle is of three French battalions which were surrounded in the Ailette Valley on the morning of May 27 and cut off from the army. From the first their position was hopeless for they could neither be relieved nor helped. They sent a carrier pigeon saying that they would fight to the last. They must have held out for forty-eight hours for the last message was received on the afternoon of May 28 and repeated the assurance that they would fight to the end.

A French Manoeuvre.

London, June 1 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Our retreat from the Ailette line on to the line north of Blerancourt and Parigny is far more a manoeuvre by the French than a fresh German success. The German advance from Soissons left us with an awkward salient exposed to a flank attack from the new German line between the Ailette and the Aisne. Consequently, when the enemy pressure began we retired gradually, fighting rearguard actions to the new line of defence, inflicting the greatest possible loss. The operation, which widens the base of the enemy salient, was effected practically without a casualty. Our troops to the right of the enemy's main advance are stoutly holding the plateau west of the Crise Valley, between Soissons and Hartennes. The Germans in the centre have not seriously progressed for the last twelve hours. On the right we are still holding firmly west and north of Rheims, around which the Germans now hold almost a complete semi-circle. On the whole the enemy has gained nothing of importance on the whole battlefield during the last twelve hours. We are still holding by inferior numbers the enemy on the whole front.

The Huns' Treachery.

London, May 31 (delayed).

In compliance with a British promise there were no allied aerial attacks made yesterday throughout the Rhineland, but the festival of Corpus Christi in Paris, which city as the *Westminster Gazette* remarks is certainly not less devout, putting its claim at the lowest, than Cologne, was celebrated under a bombardment by the long range guns. Shells were falling in the city all day, achieving a direct hit on a church and during the day causing eighteen to be killed and wounded. This is yet another illustration of the German contempt for the most sacred engagements. The least that could be expected was that Germany would observe towards Paris the same consideration she solicited on behalf of Cologne. Following the day time bombardments, it is typical of the Huns that they followed up the treachery by an air raid at night.

The Abyss Between Britain and Germany.

London, June 6.

The Times, in commenting on the bombardment of Paris on Good Friday and on Corpus Christi Day, when the Germans hit a church, killing or wounding eighteen persons and contrasting this with the British acquiescence to the Archbishop of Cologne's request not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, says that the simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides the English and German conceptions of what the Vatican organ recently called "respect towards religious convictions and the rights attached to them." It indicates also what Allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican towards these incompatible conceptions. The British people are grateful for the humane efforts of the Pope on behalf of their prisoners, and they note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral towards the high moral and religious issues underlying the war issues, in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible. They feel that this war is essentially a contest between right and wrong, between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation. Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unreservedly with the right and against the wrong, they have seen, to their regret, many signs in many countries that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the wrong and against the right, and now they see that when, through the good offices of the Pope, the German Government accedes on religious and humane grounds to a request of the German Prince of the Roman Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenceless French Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity. Therefore, they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage and of the front it implies to Head of the Roman Church. Otherwise, their judgment will be irrevocably fixed.

A German Report.

London, May 31 (delayed).

A German communiqué says:—We have crossed the Soissons-Hartennes Road. South of Fere-en-Tardenois we have reached the Marnes. South of Noye and west of Rheims we have captured Germigny, Gueux and Thillois. The total number of prisoners exceeds 45,000. We have also taken over four hundred guns and one thousand machine guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Enemy Pushing on to Paris.

London, June 1 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegraphing on June 1, says that the morning papers report the symptoms more and more reassuring. The indications of the front are clearer from the attempt to force weak roads and push on to Paris. We yielded some ground before this new push, but we hold fast on the Aisne and Ourey. Vigorous counter-attacks are a prelude to an arrest of the enemy advance. There was animation in the Lobbies yesterday, the Deputies commenting most pleasedly on the news brought by Delegates from the front. The details cannot be published for military reasons but the Delegates had an excellent impression of the moral of the reserves who are about to hurl themselves at the invader.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Attempts to Prevent Supplies.

London, June 6.

Reuter learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland from securing the supplies which the Allies have placed at her disposal consequent upon the taking over of Dutch shipping. As an instance, in connection with the offer of the steamer Kennemerland to go to Holland with supplies on condition that another vessel sails from Holland, Germany actually refused to allow any Dutch merchant sea traffic to continue. Thus, owing to German threats, the Dutch Government have had to prohibit the sea-going of all Dutch vessels, except sailing and fishing vessels. The Allies pay good rates for Dutch vessels taken over, but Germany refuses to allow any seaborne trading, thereby not only ruining the Dutch shipowner but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

THE AERIAL ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

London, June 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Telegraph*'s Flushing and frontier correspondents report a long and heavy aerial attack on Zeebrugge on the night of May 30/31. A great explosion was heard at one o'clock in the morning attributed to the blowing up of the powder magazine. The entire surround and the sky were brilliantly lit up. High dunes were observed. Similar occurrences were observed from Ramsgate cliff.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN INDIA.

London, June 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Simla the Government of India has framed a resolution outlining a policy for more complete local self-government, including an increased elective element, lower and wider franchise, and extended financial and administrative powers. Other recommendations are foreshadowed to embrace the Indian Station of Services and Constitutional Reforms.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN BARBARY.

Horrible Scenes at Bombed Hospital.

Paris, May 31 (Delayed).

The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrifice by the Germans in bombing Paris similarly as on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girls communions knelt to receive the sacred host amidst the noise of explosions.

A Berlin message states that the German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

London, June 1.

Correspondents at Headquarters describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning says a German airmen lit a flare to make sure of the target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital and timber and masonry crashed to the lower floors killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon. A doctor describing the scene says that nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient. All were buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately. The whole hospital wing was ablaze. The staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed and the patients here had to be rescued with ladders. While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, fortunately harmlessly. Then a long range gun started shelling the adjoining village. Several "Wacos" were killed in a shelter. The bombed hospital stood isolated, in a conspicuous position, and no military establishments were near it.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Concentrating.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, reporting on May 31st, says the opinion is that enemy action is imminent. Reinforcements have arrived from Russia and their artillery which was sent to the Western Front has returned. There is every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material. The Emperor Karl visited the front and presided at an Army Council.

THE DERBY.

London, June 4.

The Derby resulted: Gainsborough 1; Blink 2; Tredegar 3. Thirteen starters. Won by a length and a half with two lengths between second and third. Betting 8 to 12 Gainsborough, 100 to 8 Blink, 21 to 1 Tredegar.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

London, June 1.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married today at Paddington Registry office to Lieutenant Poch. Those present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
2nd Sunday after Trinity, 9th June, 1918. Holy Communion
7.30 a.m. Service: Merbecke.

Hymns: 238, 317, 208, 551.

Matins (11 a.m.) Responses:

Ferial: Savare. Psalms:

44. Tenebrae: Woodward.

Smart: Turie. Benedictus:

Garrett: Hymns: 311, (T. 154).

540. God Save the King. N.B.—

Psalm 44, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 16,

17, 23, 26, in unison. Hymn:

211, verses 1, 4, 6, in unison.

Hymn: 540, verses 1, 4, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial: Psalms: 47 Davy, 48. Pymar. Middle Voluntary: Romance. Guillam Magnificat: Cooke (16th evening). N

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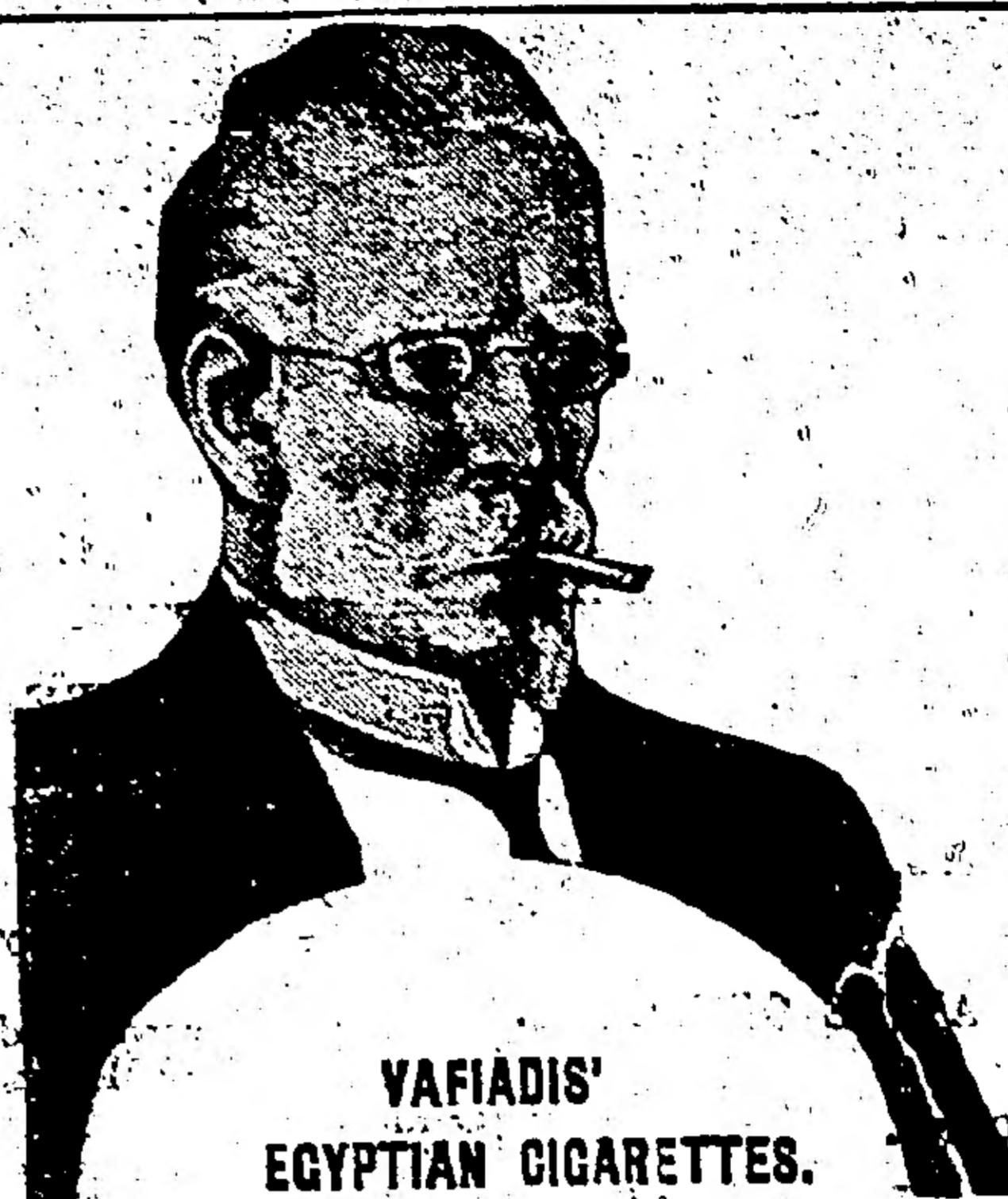
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"	50	1.85
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"	100	2.40
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GENERAL NEWS.

More Dutch Steamers.—
San Francisco shipping men
state that four Dutch steamers
now in Holland, averaging 4,500
tons, will soon be added to the
Pacific route. They will touch
Australia, the Philippines and
China. The vessels belong to
the Van Ommersch Corporation.
Headquarters offices have been
engaged there.

German Text Books.—
For the first time since the end
of 1916, (says a Japan newspaper)
when German books ceased to
leave Japan for this country, about
20,000 German books on chemical
industry, medicine, and literature,
published in 1916, were imported
a few days ago by the Maruzen
Company. All books on chemical
industry had long since been sold
out.

Situation in Petrograd.—
It is reported from Harbin
that the Lembit Government has
issued telegraphic appeals to the
Soviets at various places in the
Far East asking for a supply of
provisions to Petrograd, where
the citizens are reported to be on
the verge of starvation. It is
stated that unless the food situation
in Petrograd is improved without delay, the hungry
population may revolt against the
Bolshevik Government.

Whaling in Korean Waters.—
Whalers of the Oriental Whaling
Company with their base at
Changchungpo, a Ulsan District,
South Kyungsang Province, have
withdrawn from Korean waters,
the season having come to an end
on the last day of April. According
to a report, during the season
between October last year and
April, the whalers caught 161
head, valued at Y494,828. As
compared with last year, the
figures showed an increase of 19
in the number of whales caught
and of Y200,391 in value.

Interred Germans Failed.—
Atlanta, Ga., May 6.—An
apparent attempt at wholesale
delivery of the German prisoners
at Fort McPherson was foiled
late yesterday, when the guards
discovered a fifty-foot tunnel
leading from under one of the
prisoners' barracks toward the
double wire fence which encloses
the prison camp. It became
known today. The discovery
of the tunnel followed an investigation
of a disturbance among the
prisoners themselves. In quelling
the disorder, the guards had to
advance with fixed bayonets
before the crowd of angry Germans
would disperse. When the
disorder had been quieted, guards
began a systematic search of the
prisoners' quarters and soon discovered
the tunnel. The excavation
work evidently had been carried
on for many days, the Germans
having used all possible means to
hide evidence of their work.

Cuba and the Allies.—
Before returning to Havana
recently William E. Gonzales,
United States Minister to Cuba,
said that it should be a source of
gratification to all Americans to
know that Cuba is devoting her
whole resources to the task of
winning the war and aiding the
United States. "There have been
reports spread by certain people
that Germany has been receiving
information through Cuba," said
Minister Gonzales. "These
rumors were promptly investigated,
and it was gratifying to know
that the vigilance maintained
both by the Cuban Government
and by representatives of the
United States in Cuba has been
most effective. The rumours which
were current have no basis of
truth. Cuba has maintained an
internment camp for alien
enemies since the first day that
she entered the war, and the
efficiency in running down
would-be disturbers is most
assuring in preventing any leakage
of information to Germany."

President Menocal and the
Cuban Government are sparing
no efforts to win the war. Their
support in the cause of the United
States, which is also their own, is
most sincere and whole-hearted." Minister
Gonzales said, while the
Cuban sugar crop will not be as
large as estimated earlier in the
season, it will nevertheless be the
largest crop of sugar that the
island has ever produced. The
plans made for moving the sugar
crop are progressing satisfactorily,
despite existing shipping condi-
tions.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dutch Shipping.
All sailings of Dutch ships from Dutch ports have been prohibited except sailing vessels and coastal trading craft. No explanation is given.

Petrograd Breadless.
Distribution of bread in Petrograd has ceased, bread having been replaced by potatoes. Flour is unobtainable, and a popular outbreak is apprehended.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with a party of thirty of his followers including Hu Han-min, has departed for Japan, from where he will go to America, says a contemporary.

Lancashire Cotton Output.
The Liverpool Post anticipates a further reduction of the Lancashire cotton output unless the Government can provide more storage for cotton from the United States.

German Regiments' Mutiny.
There has been a mutiny among the German regiments at Wessenberg, in Estonia, as the result of which several officers were killed. The German High Command sent trustworthy troops who arrested two hundred of the mutineers, ten of whom were immediately shot. Recently another mutiny occurred in the German Regiment No. 375 at Pribak which prisoners of war, returning from the interior of Russia, supported.

New Source of Paper Supply.
South Africa has discovered a new source of paper supply. About 40,000 tons of bark of the wattie tree are exported annually from South and East Africa for use in our tanneries, and experiments conducted by the Imperial Institute show that the bark, after the tanning properties have been removed, is capable of being converted into excellent brown paper or millboard. The wood of the wattie tree, from which the bark has been removed, is also a source of paper.

President Wilson and France.
On the eve of the German offensive President Wilson sent a message to the French nation in which he says:—"For more than 100 years the American people have been waiting for a chance to give the French people proof of their gratitude. With this feeling is now mingled a deep and ardent admiration for the heroism and abnegation of which the French give proof in this terrible conflict between liberty and brute force. American hearts are with the Armies on the blood-stained battlefields of gallant France. The Americans are your brothers in this great, holy and common cause."

HOOKWORM IN YANGTZE VALLEY.

The following notes on hookworm infection (*Ankylostomiasis*) and soil pollution in the Yangtze valley are taken from the report by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

During the year 1917 the work of the International Health Board continued to be directed chiefly toward the relief and control of hookworm disease. According to the third annual report published in 1917 a partial infection survey in the Yangtze valley was carried out in 1916 by the Yale Medical School through a subvention by the International Health Board.

The entire valley, so far as examined, was found to be infected, the infection being greatest among farm coolies and miners particularly in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi.

The hookworm problem in China presents unique features because of the economic importance of human excrement as a fertilizer and a source of revenue to communities. It is the only fertilizer available in sufficient quantities to supply agricultural needs. China has no sewerage system. Each night in urban centers the excrement is collected by male and female coolies, who carry it in wooden buckets to temporary storage depots outside the city walls. To these depots farmers and gardeners go in

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tank boats to purchase supplies which they convey up the waterways to their land. There they dig the excrement into the fields or moisten it with water and sprinkle it over growing vegetation. A relatively light infection in Chinese cities may thus become a serious factor in spreading disease to agricultural districts.

More than 100,000 miners, largely recruited from farmers, who have worked barefoot in the moist larva-infested soil, are employed in the coal and antimony mines of Hunan province alone. The Government authorities and mine owners have woken to the seriousness of the situation and have made inquiry of the Board regarding the nature of hookworm

and possible measures for its control. As a result, a plan of co-operation in a programme of sanitary reform has been entered between the Board and the mining interests of Hunan and Kiangsi provinces.

It becomes increasingly apparent as the work of the Board progresses that the solution of the problem of soil pollution would have a far-reaching effect in lowering death-rates and furthering public health. Typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoeal diseases, especially those of infants in summer time, and similar enteric infections, are in a large measure due to this widespread custom of polluting the soil with raw sewage.

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G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction. Sale... to be held on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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TOMBOLA COMPETITION—
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THE date up to which prizes won by TOMBOLA tickets can be obtained has been extended to NOON, 12th June, 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold, and the proceeds given to the funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

Dame Rumour was very busy yesterday in the Colony, as the result of which quite a number of people were talking about an alleged "big victory" "somewhere in France," while others had heard more of a "big defeat." As nothing official came to hand regarding either of these important events we contented ourselves with the facts as they were sent to us through the usual channel, namely, Reuter's Agency. Yesterday's war news was much more sparse than it has been for quite a while, and there was certainly nothing in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch to justify the statements that were floating about so freely. Since yesterday evening, however, several war telegrams have come to hand, but like those that immediately preceded them they convey nothing that points to anything approaching either "big defeat" or "big victory" on one side or the other. The situation, in fact, seems to be much the same as it has been during the past week. Briefly, the enemy is still striving with might and main to penetrate the Allied lines at various points and, while meeting with some local success—none of which can possibly be described as being of vital importance—he has advanced little anywhere and at many points has been most effectively held up.

One of the latest telegrams to hand says that "the enemy during the day-time, at different points, multiplied his efforts to accentuate his progress, and was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily," and Reuter's summing of the situation is equally conclusive on the point that nothing remarkable has occurred. "The situation generally," it is stated, "is unchanged, and the Germans meantime are being held up on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims." This is most encouraging news, and points to the fact that if there has been a "big victory" it has been on the side of the Allied troops. However, as already stated nothing in any way approaching a decisive blow has been struck, but, as pointed out, the Allies have managed to hold up the enemy over a large area. Further, it is stated that "the enemy lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were likewise of the smallest."

All of which indicates clearly that if the enemy's offensive is determined and, at certain places, formidable, the defensive is at least equally powerful and, at certain points, over-powering. The view held by the French experts is that as the enemy now find themselves frustrated in their latest strategic movement, they are almost certain to attempt another in a different direction; and the probability is that they will attempt to break through between Noyon and Montdidier with, of course, Paris as the objective. It must be admitted that Rheims is at present in a precarious position. It has held out long and well, but as it was taken from the enemy before, so can it be taken from him again. Other telegrams point to further disasters to the enemy. We read that in attempting to cross the Oise at a certain point he "completely failed," while, north of the Aisne, the Allied troops again had the better of matters, as we read in one of the French communiques that we recovered all the ground the enemy momentarily occupied and took one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Germans managed to progress somewhat at the wood region of Longpoint, "but were driven back leaving prisoners." In the same communique, it is added "our positions have everywhere else been maintained." The passages specially mentioned seem to us to be the most important, and if they indicate progress on one side it is certainly not on the side of the Germans, whose progress has been at Rheims only. Elsewhere he has not only successfully repulsed, but he has been attacked successfully, and many of his number have been taken prisoner. It therefore seems to us that the present aspect of affairs in France is distinctly encouraging. It is, however, not of such a character as to cause us to conclude that the enemy will certainly fail in his efforts to reach the French capital. By the expenditure of sufficient men it is possible that he may do so; and all know that the German command has few scruples in using their troops as "cannon fodder." As matters stand at present there is little likelihood of the enemy either penetrating the lines or of reaching the capital, despite all his efforts.

A Salutary Sentence.

There was something distinctly pleasing about the sentence imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday, on the Chinese who was found guilty of snatching a gold ornament from a woman's hair, for such cases are becoming so common that only rigorous sentences can hope to effect a diminution of this class of crime. Twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes with the birch should prove an efficient reminder to the offender that he cannot, with impunity, stroll around the Colony pilfering from innocent fellow pedestrians. The number of cases of pocket-picking in Hongkong are sufficiently numerous to make it clear that a relatively large proportion of the inhabitants make a practice of it, and there can be no doubt at all that the leniency of magisterial punishment for proved offences has not improved matters, and that the efforts of the Police to keep down the crime have not always been given that measure of support they deserved. A few more penalties similar to that which we detail above would, without question, have a most salutary effect for the class of men with which the authorities have to deal in this matter is such as is only affected by sharp and short justice. Until enlightenment is possible by other means, crime can only be diminished by making the risk too great to be run.

Botanical and Forestry Work.

The report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1917, just issued by Mr. W. J. Taicher, the Superintendent, makes interesting reading for one who cares to wade through the mass of detail contained in it. It is a fact, which though often remarked is as ever true, that to the labour of this department of the government service residents owe more than they are wont to remember, for a bleak bare hill has been transformed into what must unanimously be declared to be one of the most scenic places of the East. The work of upkeep is of tremendous extent, for in addition to replacing and clearing away decayed vegetation the department has to make good the losses by fires, no less than ninety-six being reported last year, twenty of which occurred on April 5—the Teng Ming festival. The depredations of wood-gathering Chinese are a source of much trouble too, and 295 persons were proceeded against during the year for committing forestry offences, 223 being convicted. The clearing of undergrowth at Government expense for anti-malaria purposes amounted to over 5,000,000 square feet and over 45,000 feet were cleared at the cost of private individuals. All through the report there are similar instances of what a necessary work the department is carrying on, but it is a work that is apt to be overlooked by the majority of the inhabitants.

The Hawking Nuisance.

As a result of a general round-up no less than eight hawks were brought before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy yesterday, for crying their wares in prohibited areas at Kowloon. A campaign of this description was badly needed at Kowloon, but there will have to be more hawks fined for this aggravating offence before the class as whole are made to realize that they cannot create a nuisance in European quarters without having to pay dearly for the privilege. Sunday especially seems to be the day chosen by hawkers, who make a round of the servants' quarters of European houses and render the day hideous with their raucous cries. Apparently the fine which has been inflicted on them from time to time for this offence has not had a very salutary effect, for fresh cases are continually in the Courts, and the only thing which appears to remain is that the fine should be so increased as to afford a severe lesson to these people for breaking the law. Kowloon has, perhaps, the most poverty-stricken scale of the fifty millions and just under our head is not so comfortable nevertheless the old country comes in first by a clear nineteen. After this penultimate one is reached we are quite willing to fall out of the running, and America has ninety-seven individuals to our eighty-three with a competence of between 25 and 37 million dollars.

DAY BY DAY.

"IS YOUR WIFE ENTERTAINING THIS SEASON?" ASKED BROWN. "NOT VERY," GROWLED JONES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's birthday anniversary is that of Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who commanded the "Invincible" in the Falkland Islands action.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2d.

ALL the world loves a War Bond ticket buyer.

The Conscription Bill.

The Hongkong Legislative Council will meet on Monday at 2.30 p.m. when the third reading of the Conscription Bill will take place.

New Railway Time Table.

The time-table of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, from June 10 until further notice, has just been published, cancelling all previous time-tables.

Spotted Fever.

During yesterday there were four cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported, all of which proved fatal. The victims were all Chinese. There were also two fatal cases of enteric fever and one fatal case of diphtheria, the sufferer being Chinese.

Sanitary Board Meeting.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will move the following resolution:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst the notifiable diseases." The other business on the agenda is not of public interest.

Trespassing.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged at the instance of Lieutenant Millington with trespassing in the servants' quarters of the R. G. A. Officers' Mess, Biwen Road. Defendant said he had only gone there to deliver a letter to a friend. Lieutenant Millington said he found the man asleep in the servants' quarters. He had previously ordered him away. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

The Victoria Theatre.

The first and second episodes of "The Seven Pearls," a popular "episode" film, in which Molly King and Creighton Hale take part, was shown at the Victoria Theatre last night before a large audience. It is a play with a mystery and the burning question throughout is "Who is Nemesis?" The picture gives promise of being a real thriller. Another play shown was "All aboard," which the audience evidently found screamingly funny.

[MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

In England, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, we have come to regard the millionaire as essentially an American institution, and we have not been wanting encouragement from various directions in cultivating the delusion—for delusion it is, and no less Americans themselves have not

hesitated to spread the myth amongst us. But from a comparison of the 1916 income tax returns for the United Kingdom and the United States (and using the "mighty dollar" as the basis of estimation in both cases) we are forced to the belief that if we

would seek modern Cossacks in large quantities we need but look around us at home—in our very midst, indeed. For where the United States can produce only ten multi-millionaires with 125 million dollars each to their credit, we can boast of seventy-nine!

And where America has merely nine "wringing well on" 100 million dollars, Great Britain has sixty-eight; while in the 75 million to 100 million region we win again with forty-five to fourteen.

On the more poverty-stricken scale of the fifty millions and just under our head is not so comfortable nevertheless the old country comes in first by a clear nineteen. After this penultimate one is reached we are quite willing to fall out of the running, and America has ninety-seven individuals to our eighty-three with a competence of between 25 and 37 million dollars.

WAR CHARITIES.

A Scheme to Increase Monthly Subscriptions.

A meeting of the War Charities Committee was held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., last evening, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, when the question of increasing the regular monthly subscriptions was discussed. There was a good attendance.

The Chairman first stated that

the meeting had been called to discuss a scheme which had been approved by the Executive Committee for the increasing of monthly subscriptions to War Charities.

They would recollect that the note by the Hon. Treasurer

which was mentioned at the last meeting showed that monthly

subscriptions only amounted to

\$2,000 and it was interesting to

note that \$1,000 of this came

from three subscribers, two

individuals and one firm. He did

not think that could be considered

satisfactory position and he

thought the Committee should do

everything it could to remedy

it. It was not large subscriptions

that were wanted. They wanted

if they could, to get small

subscriptions of \$1 or \$2 in

sufficient numbers as to realize

\$60,000 or \$70,000 a year

and that would put the fund

in a much more satisfactory

condition, as it would enable

them to pay the fixed Charities

such as the amount they had

undertaken to provide for the

Royal Flying Corps Hospital and

Ladies' Working Party and other

regular charges. It would also

prevent their having to keep in

hand large sums from annual

subscriptions so they did not run

short of funds. Several schemes

had been discussed as to how it

would be best to increase the

monthly subscriptions.

It was suggested that

district committees should be orga-

nized but he did not think that

would be satisfactory as it would

mean the creating of new orga-

nizations. The proposal that

they should approach the secre-

taries of the European clubs in

the Colony and ask them to allow

their organizations to be used for

the collection of small amount

subscriptions. It would not be

a compulsory subscription that

would be asked. The names of

the subscribers would not be

published except by request, but the

total amount subscribed would

appear under the name of the

club.

The Chairman then read the

proposed letter to the Secretaries

of the clubs and various papers

that would be attached. These

were as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed by the War

Charities Committee to approach

the Committee of the European

Clubs of the Colony with a view

to enlisting their co-operation in

the stimulation of periodical sub-

scriptions to the War Charities

Fund. I therefore forward the

papers attached for the consider-

ation of the Committee of the

Club with the request that they

will be good enough to put some

such system as therein outlined

into operation through the Club

organization.

N. C. FLOOD CHRISTIAN RELIEF FUND.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Hon. Treasurer of the North China Flood Christian Relief Fund have remitted a further sum of \$5,357 making a total remittance of \$10,537 to the Peking Administration. In addition to the sums already received the following

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

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NOTICE.

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MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOS-
TOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIHEN,
TRIKHANU, HANKOW, SHANGAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Crowquill, from Brisbane.

Cunning, from Sydney.

Dambrowei, No. 52 Storey

Obwon, from Bagansiapiapi.

Levine, Elias, c/o American

Consul, from Bandung.

Matsuwa, from Singapore.

Moorebenett, from Saigon.

Reimann, Employee Automobile

Branch, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmochun, Kangwo Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Tewohchoon, Wanlyehan,
from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangsoochung, c/o Mr.

Hokkarin, Godown, Tezmodi
Street, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangsoochung, c/o Mr.

Hockzian, Moda Godown, Nuan
tsi Street, from Shanghai.

Keelinglong, from Shanghai.

Hescock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,
from Kobe.

Yanoshita, Gilson, c/o Swire,
from Hakoneki.

Woyortz, Room 22, Chienan
Hotel, from Shanghai.

Blanchard, Taipeh, from
Amoy.

Sakakawenki, Matsuhara
Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KEDDING,
Post Superintendent,
Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)
THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

The Enemy Still Held at Bay.

London, June 8. (Delayed.)

The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims and hold three quarters of an armed circle.

London, June 6.

A French communiqué states: The enemy during the day at different points multiplied his efforts to concentrate his progress but was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily. His attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Mont Alagnac completely failed. Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all the ground the enemy had momentarily occupied. We took 150 prisoners near Vingre. The Germans progressed somewhat in the wood region of Longpont but were driven back, leaving prisoners. Our positions everywhere else were maintained. Airmen were active on June 4 and dropped seventeen tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops whom they dispersed and fourteen tons in the same night on railway stations. Four enemy machines were downed and two captive balloons were set on fire. An enemy aeroplane with four motors and the crew of eight was captured on June 1.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans have held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They have lost very heavily in the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday when their gains were the smallest. French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier with the object of converging the advance towards Paris. Though it is not impossible that the enemy attack will be on a totally different sector this will be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack on one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity to Paris in this case however may dictate a departure from these tactics. The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires the most glowing eulogies in the British press, which fervently tributes M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the Allies and the reliance in the growing might of America. The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation when he said France would never yield.

Enemy Again Repulsed at Morancourt.

London, June 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy attempted to raid south-westward of Morancourt but was repulsed with loss. Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boiselles. Two British are missing. We repulsed attempted raids northward of L'Isle, northward of Bethune and eastward of Astepe Forest, indicating casualties. Hostile artillery is active in the strata sector.

French Press Back Enemy Groups.

London, June 6.

A French communiqué states: East of Sempigny, last evening we continued to press back the enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. We prisoners a hundred. North of the Aisne we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Hatzbrey, prisoner fifty. There rather lively artillery, especially in the regions of Longpont, Villy-en-Poterie and west of Rheims.

On the Belgian Front.

London, June 6.

A Belgian communiqué says: There is somewhat intense artillery in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem.

Local Attacks Near Locre Repulsed.

London, June 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French repulsed local attacks in the neighbourhood of Locre.

What the Germans claim to have done.

London, June 6.

A wireless German official message says their captures since May 27 are 55,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers; also 650 guns and 2,000 machine-guns. It adds: We brought down forty-six aeroplanes on June 4th and 5th.

All Posts Suspended.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports under date June 1st: M. Clemenceau in a circular suspends all leave except in case of illness.

THE JUTLAND ANNIVERSARY.

Admiral Jellicoe's Tribute to Merchant Seamen.

London, June 1. (Delayed.)

Admiral Jellicoe, speaking at the Albert Hall said the spirit of the men of the Fleet on the occasion of the battle far surpassed his highest expectations. He paid a tribute to merchant mariners who had gallantly enabled Britons to be better fed and clothed and in greater comfort than any belligerent or neutral. Despite submarine and even the worse enemy outrages at sea no man had flinched and no ship was delayed for a crew. It was computed that 12,000 seamen had been murdered by the enemy.

Lord Crewe said that the German barbarities, including the sinking of passenger ships and attacking hospitals on land, will not be forgotten when peace conditions are considered. We shall then possess power to exert an iron pressure on the Central Powers through our undiminished command of the sea. Our control of raw materials should be applied against these outrages, as well as offsetting any territorial gains the enemy might enjoy when peace is made.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

London, May 31. (Delayed.)

In the House of Commons the Immigration Bill passed its second reading after discussion in which the Bill was considerably criticised. Mr. W. A. S. Herries, replying, said it would be within the province of the statutory body to suggest that emigrants should choose some portion of the British Empire. The Government did not wish to forbid emigration, but it did wish to encourage an imperial policy and the building up of the Empire.

THE PRISONER QUESTION.

London, May 31. (Delayed.)

Reuter learns that the British and German Governments have agreed on a basis of discussion of the prisoner question. The British delegates will shortly proceed to the Hague. It is most probable that arrangements similar to those made with Germany will be adopted regarding Turkey and Bulgaria.

WHAT CUBA IS DOING.

London, May 31. (Delayed.)

The President of Cuba has authorised the expenditure of \$600,000 annually for Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe and \$2,000,000 has been allocated to aid civilians in the war zone and relatives of killed and incapacitated soldiers.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Port Apply To	To be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Port Apply To	To be Dispatched.
Haiphong via Hainan.	J. M. Co.	9, June	
Tientsin via Weihsien.	J. M. Co.	9, June	
Swatow and Singapore.	B. & S.	9, June	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	D. L. Co.	11, June	
Shanghai.	B. & S.	11, June	
Manila.	J. M. Co.	12, June	
Shanghai.	J. C. I. L.	12, June	
Wingsang.	J. M. Co.	13, June	
Tientsin.	B. & S.	14, June	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	N. Y. K.	15, June	
Manila.	J. M. Co.	15, June	
Sandakan.	J. M. Co.	19, June	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.	N. Y. K.	22, June	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	N. Y. K.	22, June	
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, July	

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham D.	Lind G.	Smith M. H. S.
Albert Mr & Mrs.	Longfield S.	Thomas P.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Templeton C. P.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Thompson F. G.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Thomas Mr & Mrs. P.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Vint Thos.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Verbeck W.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Vinecombe Mr & Mrs.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Weymouth M. & Mrs.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Wylie Mr & Mrs. B.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Wylie G. G.
Amelie E.	Laurens Mr & Mrs.	Wilkie J.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs B.	Logie Mrs B.
Arber Dr & Mrs.	Lambeth A.
Bannerman G.	Lambeth Miss E.
Barker W.	Lambeth Mr & Mrs.
Barker W.	Landor A.
Benn Mr & Mrs. T. S.	Landor B. J. de.
Course Mr & Mrs.	Landor C. W.
Culhane Mrs T. B.	Landor D. J.
Cunningham Mrs.</td	

THE WAR SITUATION.

An American Viewpoint.

The following interesting comment was made recently by the *New York Evening Post*:

It is not a battle, but the war itself, that is being fought out on the western front. In both camps there is recognition of the fact. It is the whole war in respect to the issues involved, the forces brought to bear on either side, the submergence of all other aspects of conflict. Only in one respect does Germany profess to regard the present test as technically a battle and not a war, and that is in the matter of time. Final victory is still being promised the German people in a few weeks, a few months at most. Annexations are discussed at Berlin. The Kaiser's Finance Minister will not commit himself on the exact size of the indemnities. The Kaiser himself speaks of the open grave which France has dug for herself. On the Allied side there is no attempt at framing a schedule. The claim is made, to be sure, that the defeat of the German offensive will mean ultimate victory. In that sense this is "the" battle. But there will be clean-up operations, and no limit in time is set for these. It is the story of the first months of 1914 over again. For Germany it was then a stroke against time. The stroke failed on the Marne and the Allies began to count time as running against Germany. The contest became one of nations instead of armies. It was then, in the long months of deadlock, that the world took to matching the chances of victory in terms of basic resources. If the Germans fail this spring and summer, we shall have a return to basic resources.

What is the relative strength of the rival populations? In spite of the defection of Russia, the ledger still shows heavily to the credit of the Allies:

Entente—	
France	35,000,000
British Empire (white)	70,000,000
America	100,000,000
Italy	35,000,000
Portugal	6,000,000
Greece	4,000,000
Total	250,000,000
Central Powers—	
Germany	68,000,000
Austria	50,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	20,000,000
Total	138,000,000

To this, for the Entente, must be added, the human resources of India and the African colonies, from which Great Britain alone has so far drawn a million soldiers. German criticism of the figures would subtract the hundred million Americans whom for the purposes of the war it no longer describes as "non-existent," but still professes to disregard as unimportant. If, for the moment, we accept the German contention, the Entente has still a fair numerical advantage over the Central Powers. Is it enough to hold the line until the American army is undeniably in the war?

There enters here a second factor, much emphasised by Germany in the early part of the war, when Russia weighted so heavily the numerical balance against the Kaiser. That was the Kaiser's advantage of a central strategic situation and of virtual unity of command among the Teuton allies. These advantages no longer exist. Russia's one hundred and seventy-five millions, representative of her military strength, do not now come into the picture. The population figures are now a true index of armed power. With the disappearance of the subsidiary fronts, Germany has lost the advantage of interior lines. Her blows must fall now in one expected direction. Finally, she is confronted by a unity of leadership and purpose almost as complete as her own: The Allies no longer have Russia and Rumania to take into account. They will not concern themselves overmuch with Salonica and Asia Minor, if the necessity arises. For them the strategic problem has been simplified.

That problem now has two aspects: first, to hold the line in the west while America is coming up; second, to speed our own

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

How Germany Dominates An Important Swiss Industry.

Zurich, April 11.—A great deal of attention is being devoted to the study of the cutback for Swiss engineering and electrical concerns of the return of peace. Before the war the big German engineering concerns, especially the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft and Siemens & Halske, offered Swiss firms enticing conditions in order to use the Swiss financial power for financing big undertakings in overseas countries. In this way, for example, the electric enterprises in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Italy, and others, which are mostly technically controlled by Germany, were financed with Swiss capital, and the Swiss manufacturers received only a small part of the orders.

During the war France, Italy, and England discovered the capacity of Swiss industry, and Swiss firms hastened to enter into commercial relations with them. Of course, the war has changed conditions. There is no longer the necessity for large international financing concerns as a principal condition for new plants or power stations. Business is done on a cash basis, and under these conditions Switzerland's engineering industry has been favoured.

In spite of the expansion of the financial basis of Swiss engineering industry it is to be feared that after the war the necessity of living relations with international concerns will still exist. Switzerland, having no iron and no coal, can only accept such foreign orders in which it gives the merely constructive parts containing much material to "foreigners." In this way the danger of new German penetration exists, and the position which Switzerland's engineering industry has gained during the war in France, Italy, South America might automatically fall into German bands. This depends, of course, upon the evolution of France, Italy, and the reconstruction of Belgium.

WHAT AMERICA IS DOING.

The 7th of April was the first anniversary of America's entry into the conflict. Her huge war machine is running full blast in all parts. The following are some figures showing what has been accomplished this year, says the London *Morning Post*. The total estimated expense of the United States Government in the year, exclusive of loans to the Allies, amount to \$2,413,455,736. The United States Army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,610 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,582,246 men. The Army's strength to-day is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men, against 4,792 officers and 77,946 men a year ago. The total number of persons in the Navy establishment now exceeds 425,000. The estimated total expenditures of the Navy in a year amount to \$378,200,160, and the total Navy appropriations, real and pending, amount to \$886,634,333.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling 28 days after the declaration of war. The first contingent of the expeditionary forces landed at a French port 88 days after America had declared war. The first American troops received their baptism of fire 187 days after war was declared. American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January. There are now four times as many vessels in the Naval service than there were a year ago. Nearly 83,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working in the Navy yards and stations. The production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the Army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,126 motor cycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment. The ordinance programme includes the purchase of 23 million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 22 million projectiles for heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

Aircraft Expenditure.

When war was declared 123 Naval vessels were being built, and since war was declared 849 have been contracted for. Since war was declared \$138,200,000 have been made available for aircraft production. More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the Navy. More than 70,000 acres of land have been planted with castor bean plants to produce sufficient oil for aircrafts.

Six new battleships of 41,500 tons, the largest in the world, have been ordered and designed. The air personnel has been increased from 25 officers and 1,120 men to 100 times that number in the first year of the war. Two powder plants, at a cost of \$9,000,000 each, are under construction. The repair of 169 interned German ships, partially wrecked by the crews, has added more than 700,000 tons to the available Naval and merchant tonnage.

Army Medical training schools have been created with a capacity for 21,000 officers and men. 15,000 enlisted men and 6,000 officers have already graduated. Medical officers numbering 1,675 are now members of the medical department of the Navy. About 60,000 officers and men are in the coast patrol work of the Navy. Several hundred submarine chasers have been built since the declaration of war, and delivered to the Navy by 21 private establishments and six Navy yards. A thousand trained pigeons have been sent to France by the signal corps. Over 20 firms are manufacturing airplanes, 16 are producing engines, and more than 400 are producing spare parts. Some 300 woolen mills are working on Army Contracts. The Army has ordered 20,000,000 pairs of shoes.

The Treasury Department had floated \$1,323,306,480 of sub-scriptions to Liberty Bonds up to the end of 1917. Loans totalling \$776,580,000 had been made to the co-belligerent nations.

Shipbuilding.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation had requisitioned on 1st March 422 steel vessels and contracted for 780 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships at a rate of 15,000 a year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir.—I beg to call your attention to the leading article in last night's *Telegraph*, in which attention is drawn to the fact that there has been no mention of any support being made to dependents other than wives and children.

It is, of course, only natural that one's first thought would be for the wives and children of the men called up; but on the other hand, what is to become of the aged parent who is to lose her beloved winner, and who is far less able to work than the young wife who is to be so generously treated?

Do we understand that this dependent is to receive no support at all?

It is perhaps difficult for many people in this Colony who are so fortunate as to have only themselves to think about, to realise that there are young men in their midst who have had to support an aged parent as well as themselves, not only during these abnormal times, but even before, and should support not be forthcoming in this direction, it is to say the least, very unjust.

It is the earnest desire of the writer that consideration be given to this matter before the Bill is finally passed.

Yours faithfully,
A SON.

PARCELS FOR HOME.

Sir.—As some considerable doubt seems to be entertained by many of your readers as to the fate of parcels despatched from this Colony to friends at home, I am directed to inform you that parcels which conform to the regulations appear to have been delivered in every case to the addressees and have not been seized by the Customs.

The regulations now in force are as follows:

Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as gifts, and tea up to 11 lbs. and sugar up to 1 lb. also sent as gifts, will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities.

The service via Canada has been suspended but an arrangement has been made by which parcels may be sent to England by *Meeru Alfred Holt's* steamer.

The cost of postage on these parcels is the same as that now charged for parcels sent via Suez.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. B. S. ROSS,
Postmaster General.

Generous Motorists.

Hundreds of San Francisco citizens have offered their automobiles for sightseeing tours by 300 Belgians and 100 Italians who are arriving there after travelling via Siberia from the Russian Front on their way home. Many other entertainments are planned in honour of the contingents, who went to Russia's assistance before Russia abandoned the War.

The tonnage of 8,184,588 tons. It had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,115,000 deadweight tons. It had repaired and put in operation 788,000 deadweight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria. On 5th March the building programme of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was being carried on in 161 plants.

The total deaths in the Army from April 6, 1917, to March 14, 1918, from all causes, reported by the Adjutant-General's Office, were 1,191. Of this number 122 were killed in action and 237 died or were lost at sea. The total number of wounded in action was 404,25 were missing, 28 had been captured. The casualties of the Navy and Marine Corps from April 7 to December 31, 1917, include five Naval officers and 139 enlisted men killed or died from wounds. No officers are reported wounded in action, but 10 enlisted men are reported wounded.

Machine guns are being produced at a rate of 225,000 a year. 24 inch guns are being produced at a rate of 15,000 a year.

HOME LETTER.

To Soldiers Overseas.

London, April 9th, 1918.—The newspapers continue to be full of wonderful deeds of heroism in the Great Resistance between Arras and La Fere. I include the French Front, because in our admiration for the almost unbelievable valour of our own boys we are often apt to overlook the equally splendid work of the lads in *Forget-me-not-blue*, with whom the conductors who impress me most I suppose there are few more tiring occupations than standing on the footboard of a motor-bus, ballet-dancing up and down downstairs, collecting fares from inside generally crowded nowadays with straphangers. Yet I have rarely, if ever, seen a conductor anything but many and bright, ready to answer all manner of questions, always prepared with a cheery reply to banter, but, first and foremost, alert to help a "lonely soldier" on his way. A day or two ago a lad entered a bus in which I was standing and a convalescent boy in blue offered her his seat. "Certainly not" put in the conductor promptly. "Not in my bus. Nobody's going to take the seat of a man that's been wounded while I'm on the footboard of this bus." And though the soldier protested that he wasn't seriously hurt, that lady had to stand. But how's that for the proper spirit?

If I were in action I should feel that the British Empire was never so well worth fighting for as it is to-day, because its people have learnt that patriotism is not merely a sentiment, but something real and tangible, that it stands for the suppression of all we now understand by the term "Prussian militarism"—viz., brute force, degradation, enslavement, contempt of human life, violation of women and children, in short the legalisation of every crime and vice in the name of the State. To fight on the Entente side to-day means to fight to save humanity from the fate of Belgium, of Serbia, of Northern France, of Poland, of Russia . . . of the German people. What was the result? Rabbits immediately became as scarce as snakes in Ireland. It appears that like aliens on air raid nights they all scurried underground and stayed there, but unlike aliens they seem to have pledged themselves to celibacy. At any rate rabbits were to be obtained for love or money—at the limited price. Then, of course, every one turned on Lord Rhondda and cried "Yah I told you so," though they hadn't told him anything of the sort. That is one example of joys of being a Food Controller.

It appeared to Baron Rhondda that provision shops were fonder of their profits than of keeping people fed.

So he promptly issued orders checking profiteers and hoarders. And this is, roughly speaking, what he said:

"To avoid the present crisis of preposterously high prices, a maximum I think I ought to fix.

Thus you'll have to sell a bunny for a certain sum of money."

(He thought he'd stop their profiteering tricks).

Now Ma Rab, in times pacific was proverbially prolific—Her morals were considered retrograde—

But promiscuous lady rabbits now have changed their normal habits.

And every one's become a sworn Old Maid.

Still, on the whole nobody denies that the Rhondda regime has been a remarkable success.

Kailan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th May amounted to 61,441 tons and the sales during the period to 44,000 tons.

III—Treating A Dog.

A gardener, in the employ of Mr. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with having cruelly ill-treated a dog yesterday. Inspector MacDonald said defendant was in charge of two dogs, one of which was blind and the other had been very badly bitten.

A Chinese boy found the dog dragging this dog on the road by means of a rope. It was suffering terribly. Defendant said the dog had been playing in the bushes. He was pronouncing a fine joke.

It isn't only in WAAAC's that women have been doing good work for their country. Those "Shall I say my brother Bouba?" house. His "Womans" followed order. He thought you was a good of 4.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 14, 1893.)

The Dollar.

June 9.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8d.

Music in the Gardens.

June 9.—The band of the S.L.I. played an excellently selected programme in the Public Gardens last evening, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock much to the enjoyment of a large number of the music-loving community. By the by, we have incidentally learned that it is mainly owing to the opposition of the chief gardener, Mr. Ford, that this excellent band does not play on Sundays or on moonlight nights in the Gardens, as did the band of the good old S.S.H. If this be true it would be interesting to learn the grounds of Mr. Ford's objection. No damage can possibly done to the shrubs, flowers or trees, but, anyhow, and in the name of all that is holy, who, what and where is Mr. Ford when the wishes of the general public are concerned? We trust that the officers of the S.L.I. will extend the concession which they have already granted the community and allow their band to play, when convenient, in the Gardens on Sunday night.

What Next!

June 9.—What is the matter with the Shipping Editors of our local contemporaries? In chronicling the loss of the Norwegian steamer Nanking—which vessel, on a voyage from Samarang to Hongkong, managed by some means which at present would seem to require explanation, to collide with the Parcels—the China Mail and Daily Press described the steamer as being "143 feet long, 24 broad, and 13 deep." Ye gods! after this, what next?

Appointment.

June 12.—The appointment of Mr. A. M. Thomson to be Acting Registrar General, Mr. J. C. T. Buckle to be Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Mr. F. J. Badeley to be Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. F. A. Cooper to be President of the Sanitary Board, during the absence from the colony of Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, or until further notice, are notified in Saturday's Gazette. Mr. Thomson has been appointed, provisionally, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

An Interesting Proposal.

June 14.—Sir William Robinson has invited the whole community of Hongkong, male, female, and otherwise, of every race, class, and creed, to meet him at the City Hall on Monday next (10th inst.) at 5 p.m. to discuss the proposal of holding an Exhibition in this Colony during the first year of the next century. Though the official notification carefully states that everybody is "invited to meet His Excellency the Governor," no mention is made of the usual arrangements for a formal reception of guests, nor of tea and lemonade and ham sandwiches being provided, nor of the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry being in attendance to enliven the proceedings; so that one is constrained to the belief that the affair is, after all, to be just simply a plain ordinary meeting presided over by an individual, instead of a Cabournatorial party, as the invitation appears to indicate.

The Coolie Trade.

June 14.—By the Empress of China to-day Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart left Hongkong for Brazil to investigate on behalf of the Hongkong Government, into the proposed opening of the coolie trade between this port and South America. Some sixty Chinamen went on board to see him off; they supplied the oysters, and he supplied the drinks. It is not necessary to go to Brazil for information; there is, ready to hand in Hongkong, a mass of facts large enough and hard enough to wreck any scheme that comes against them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

JAPAN'S LOYALTY.

London, June 6. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Tokio writes on May 25: Premier Terauchi interviewed emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain. If German power in the Far East cannot be broken then the future of Japan will be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since its appointment has proved his contention. He is filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army. Their achievements are positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion as to the progress of the war the Premier said the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and their violent onslaughts arrested. Count Terauchi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith in the final vindication of the principle for which in common we are all fighting.

THE AMERICAN EFFORT.

Washington, June 6. The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying \$19,042,000,000 and authorising the President to call for military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up in June.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that thirteen hundred aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly in the past month.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

London, June 7. The Admiralty reports: Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to 5th on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and Thoron railway station. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped. We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air-fighting. One British machine is missing. A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance on the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemies. Two of ours returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble close to the Dutch Coast and have been interned.

GERMANS SEIZE CRONSTADT FORTS.

Petrograd, June 6. The "Pravda" states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts at Cronstadt.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 7. The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WEAPONS OF WAR.

The N.Y. Nation says:—Every new German success brings a fresh denunciation of all other than military efforts to bring the present struggle to a righteous conclusion. Our "bitter enders" are two years behind the talking men of Europe. The thoughtful leaders of the Allied countries, the men who desire, even as we desire, a clean peace, a democratic peace, a righteous peace, ceased long since to utter the wild words of overwhelming victory where without whirling derivatives would forever prolong the dance of death. Intelligent men in Europe urge no slackening of military effort, but the uttermost use is addition of all those other weapons in the hand of the hand of the United States and its associates in the titanic conflict. The imperialists in the Allied countries in Germany, want nothing but military triumph for their aims are to be attained only by armed might; but the democratic desire a victory not to be secured even by that march to Berlin which long ago disappeared from the calculations of all informed men. They recognise that real peace, if ever it comes, must come from the meeting of minds in the acceptance of certain simple principles of international relationship, and their infinitely complex application in the tangled circumstances of actual life. Because he recognises this truth, President Wilson has tried to make clear what we take to be those principles, and what, so far as is now possible to indicate, seem to us their applications.

Let us soberly and honestly consider the present situation. In an editorial on "The U-conquered Submarines" New York's ablest journalistic advocate of the bitter end policy has within the past week substantially coincided the correctness of the German claim that the U-boats during the past year have sunk 9,000,000 tons of shipping. Without making any such broad concession as this, we must yet admit that the shipping position is serious enough. For three years

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

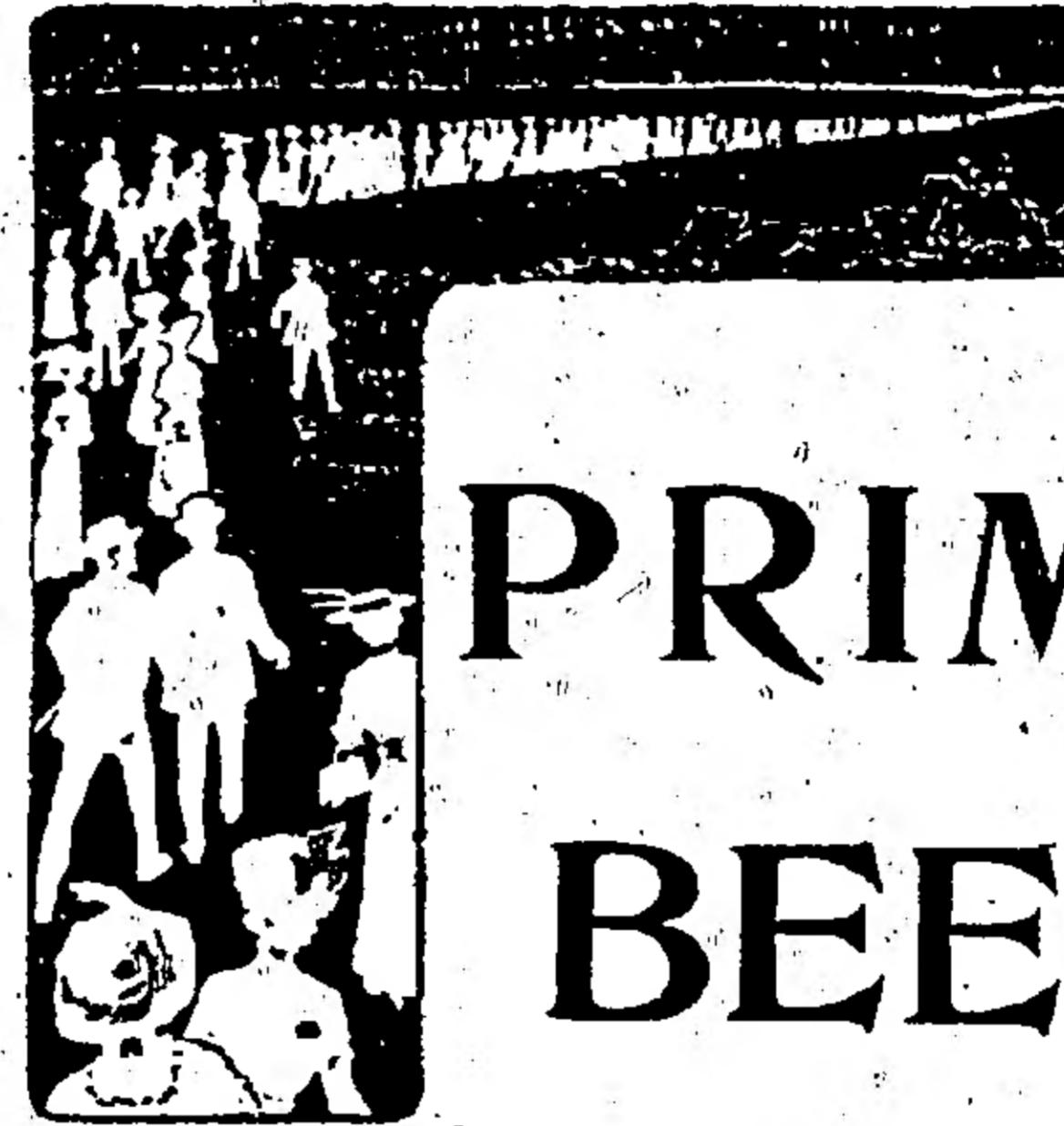
NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WAR COMFORTS.

The Kowloon Unity Workers.

During the month of May the Kowloon Unity Workers have sent off the following parcels:—

To Miss Wragge, 14, Sherborne Walk, Hoxton, London.—Four parcels containing 25 pieces of women's and children's clothing, 22 pieces ditto, 20 pieces of children's clothing and 12 pairs of children's shoes and clothing.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London.—Four parcels containing respectively 24, 18, 12, and 15 pieces of men's clothing, with exclusion from the world's trade?

The political weapon is scarcely drawn from its scabbard. Indeed, until we entered the war there was no political weapon worth the name.

Teutonic and Allied chancelleries played a pitiful game of dicker with the grasping diplomats of Turkey and Bulgaria and Italy and Rumania and Greece, and never dreamed

that the sport was anything more

than the barter of promises of territory for military support.

America and Bolshevik Russia gave Entente statesmen a mighty sword, had they but the

wisdom and skill to use it. And, thank God, an American statesman has the wisdom.

With increasing skill as the months have passed our President has

wielded it, in a way that drove

terror to the hearts of imperialists everywhere, and that same danger

nearly led to separating Germany from her chief ally in the last on

slight. It is a two-edged sword, whose keenness increases with

every new demonstration of German imperialism and will to

domination, and with every fresh

proof of American and allied

sincerity in seeking no selfish

advantage from the contest. Let

the political sword flash keen and bright!

And let us not forget our moral

weapon. Does the plundering

legalised by the treaties now

being signed along the eastern

front constitute a settlement of

the questions at issue there? Not

while there exist such ideals as

right and liberty. Does the

"AERTEX" The original CELLULAR

We have now a full stock of UNDERWEAR From \$2.00 per garment.

PYJAMAS WHITE and STRIPED From \$6.00 per suit.

SHIRTS DAY and TENNIS From 3.75 each.



MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BOOTS IN BLACK AND BROWN. ALSO SHOES IN BLACK AND BROWN

RAINCOATS

A SMART SELECTION IN PARAMATTA, SILK OILSKIN AND WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

BRITISH MADE.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS GIVE MORE FAMOUS ARTISTES, AND MORE PERFECT RECORDING THAN ANY RECORDS AT ANY PRICE.



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16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH CORDIAL. PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$ 1.20

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservations of accommodation, also information of rates and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 782.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Valuation, apply to Canadian Pacific Railways to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.Regular Services Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.**
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Routs to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyko Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Charter Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kanagawa Maru (T. 12,500) Mishima Maru (T. 16,000) Nikkō Maru (T. 9,600) Aki Maru (T. 12,500)	SATUR., 22nd (June, at 11 a.m.) SATUR., 23rd (June, at 11 a.m.) SATUR., 15th (June, at 11 a.m.) SAT., 20th, (July at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELACOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, BIRMANIA, TONKIN, HANOI, HUE, HANOI, BRISSAGO & STOMY, YAMANOSHIMA, ROSE YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKAI-CHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitch's fire-proof safes.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS:

Shanghai Coal Market.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. is their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, 23rd May, states:—

Japan Coal:—This market is very quiet; there has been practically nothing doing during the past fortnight and there is no fresh business to report; Importers are only delivering coal to consumers under contract, and arrivals have fallen off pretty considerably. Fuzhou Coal:—No change. Kaiping Coal:—As is only to be expected at this season of the year there is little life in the market. Freight, however, have strengthened and the prospect of obtaining cheaper quotations are more remote than ever.

American-Japanese Bank.

The bankers concerned have been considering a proposal to establish a bank in the United States under American-Japanese joint management. It is reported that the Syndicate banks in Tokio and Osaka have now reached an agreement on the general outlines of the proposal. It was at first proposed that the bank should have a capital of \$2,000,000, but this has now been reduced to \$1,000,000, which is to be subscribed equally by Japanese and Americans. The Japanese subscribers will include the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and others, in addition to the Syndicate banks. The head office will be established in California with branches at all convenient places.

Mercantile Bank Report.

Following are extracts from the directors' report of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. The report is dated April 9 and was prepared for presentation at the general meeting in London on April 19. The net profit for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £22,176, lls. 4d. brought forward from last account, amount to £22,182, lls. 2s. From this sum has to be deducted £23,750, being the interim dividend of six per cent, less income tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares paid for the half year ended June 30, 1916. The directors have added £50,000 to the reserve fund (raising it to £650,000), £11,000 to the officer's pension fund, and written £10,000 off freehold banking premises.

They now recommend a dividend on the "A" and "B" Shares of six per cent, less income tax, for the second half of the year (making 12 per cent, for the year) and a bonus of two per cent, less income tax, leaving a balance of £8,432, lls. 2d. to be carried forward.

Japanese Cotton Yarn. The stock of Japanese cotton yarn in China is reported by a message to a firm in Tokyo to be increasing at rapid rate, says the Shanghai Mercury of May 28. At Shanghai the accumulated stock is 20,300 bales, which is an increase of 17,100 bales over the same time last year. The accumulated stock at Hankow is 9,300 bales, 760 bales more than at the same time last year. At Tientsin the floating stock amounts to 8,200 bales which is 3,000 bales above the figure for the same time last year.

Taxation on Silk in America. According to a telegram received by silk traders with America's project is on foot by the American Government to decide the standard of assessment of the duty on habutae and silk pieces goods, at a price prevailing at the loading port at the time of shipment plus a consumption tax of 10 per cent. No report has as yet been received by the Foreign Department, but it is considered very probable that such a project will be introduced at the next session of congress in view of the present policy regarding imports to America.

Hankow Money Market.

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for May 15 states:—We have to report a quiet week, with a few bills offering, and very little demand for remittances. Rates have remained unchanged during the week.

Tsels T. T. on Shanghai rat-hardened to 98.8 and later to 95.9 for foreign bank remittances, while the native market ruling about 98.75 to 98.8. Dollars—opened at 70.4 buyers and 70.6 sellers. Chinese market and rose 70.6 and 70.8 respectively, or May 31 but receded to 70.45 and 70.63 at the close. Native interest:—6½ per cent. Changsha Kibang:—65 (nominal).

Shanghai Telephone Co. The report of the directors of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., for presentation at the annual meeting on June 4 states:—During the year the company installed more new telephones than in any previous year, but a large number were taken down owing to China entering the war, and the net increase for

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

the year is only 802; 8,267 telephones were in use at the end of the year. The amount available for appropriation is Tls. 206,469. 61, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—

Tls. 4 per share ... 78,204.00
" Shareholders, Bonus, Tls. 1.50 ... 28,576.50
" Directors' fees ... 2,400.00
" Reserve account ... 50,000.00
" Fund for redemption of debentures ... 20,484.35
" Bonus to Staff 10 per cent ... 8,676.11
" Carry forward to next year's account ... 20,128.05
Tls. 206,469.01

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/24	10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	77½
Demand	3/24	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
30 d/s.	3/24	4 m/s. France	4.49½
60 d/s.	3/25	6 m/s. France	4.54½
4 m/s.	3/24	Demand, Germany	—
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	Demand, New York	76½
T/T Singapore	136/4	T/T Bombay	—
T/T Japan	144/2	Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T India	Nom.	T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, India	Nom.	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	76	Demand, Manila	159/4
T/T Java	150/4	Demand, Singapore	136/4
T/T Mexico	Nom.	On Haiphong	134% prem.
T/T France	4.34½	On Saigon	134% prem.
Demand, Paris	4.33	On Bangkok	48/4
BUYING.		Sovereign	6.30 Nom.
4 m/s. L/C	3/24	Gold Leaf, per oz.	46.10
4 m/s. D/P	3/24	Bar Silver, per oz.	—
6 m/s. L/C	3/24	Discount, per oz.	—
6 m/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/24	Discount, per oz.	—

DISCOUNT, PER OZ. \$1.00:
Hongkong 50 cts. sub. par.
" 10 " 1.00 " prem.
" 5 " 5.00 " 50%
Canton 4 " 4 " 50%
—

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SUBSIDIARY COINS.

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APPROVAL, &c., UNDERSTOOD, AND
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SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
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W. D. & H. O. WILLS' HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.



OBtainable AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

War Bond Tickets ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 5 DAYS
OF SALE
BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW
PRICE \$5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTEL, BANKS, Etc.

A TURKISH "WAR AIM."

Zurich, April 10.—In the German metallurgical industry, the cessation of the Caucasian districts Batum, Ardahan, and Kars to Turkey is considered as a great stroke for Germany's economic future. This district is one of the most considerable places in the world, where mines of manganese, iron, and copper exist. The German metallurgical industry, having had during the war no possibility of importing this from overseas, could only get small quantities from some

Hungarian mines. The price of manganese iron became, therefore, especially high. The German politically influential iron manufacturers declare that it is far more urgent to assist Turkey to reconquer the district of Batum than Bagdad and Jerusalem, places which have only a sentimental value.

It is further remarkable that some Austrian persons in close touch with Turkish circles declare that nobody in Constantinople knew even one day before the settlement of this peace that Turkey had asked for this Batum district. The national war aims

of Turkey were discovered in the laboratories of the German steel trusts at Eisen. Since the Batum district became industrialized about thirty years ago, the Mohammedan population has become a small minority.

Private War Gardens.

The U. S. Department of the Interior has announced that 1,850,000 private war gardens have been started in response to the national appeal made by the Food Administration after a six weeks' campaign.

POST OFFICE.

No. 1000 letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, rice such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addressees in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits and Bangkok—9th June, 9 a.m. Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th June, 9 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—9th June, 9 a.m. Touloum—9th June, 9 a.m. Pakhoi and Haiphong—9th June, 9 a.m. Saigon—9th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 10th June. Swatow—10th June, 10 a.m. Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m. Tientsin—11th June, 11 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—11th June, Noon.

TUESDAY, 11th June. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m. Canton—11th June, 11 a.m. H'kong—11th June, 11 a.m. Macao—11th June, 11 a.m. Wuchow—11th June, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th June. Shanghai, and North China—13th June, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June. Philippine Islands—14th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June. Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN

WEATHER REPORT.

June 7d. 13h. 18m.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations: it is probably highest over S. Japan. The southern depression remains.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total rain: January 1st, 16.33 inches against an average of 16.88 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. E. & S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, some rain.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N. winds, moderate.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 7, am.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Dirs. Force. Weather.

Vonstock 6a 29.85 56 68 40 Vonstock 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Namuro 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Hakodate 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Tokio 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Kochi 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Nagasaki 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Kitamae 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Ohama 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Naha 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Ubukawa 6a 29.85 56 68 40

Bonin Is. 6a 29.91 60 93 4b

Whaiwei 6a 29.91 60 93 4b

Hankow 6a 29.91 60 93 4b

Ichang 6a 29.91 60 93 4b

Kiukiang 6a 29.91 60 93 4b

Changsha 6a 29.93 61 96 4c

Gutiaff 6a 29.95 64 95 4c

Sharp P. 6a 29.99 65 94 4c

Amoy 6a 29.99 65 94 4c

Swatow 6a 29.81 72 96 c 4c

Taihoku 6a 29.78 73 96 c 4b

Taiwan 6a 29.76 75 n 2b

Kochin 6a 29.73 79 nw 2b

F'dores 6a 29.76 75 n 2b

Canton 6a 29.73 75 90 c 2c

H'kong 6a 29.73 74 95 c 5b

Gap Eock 6a 29.71 74 95 c 4b

Macao 6a 29.69 75 92 c 4b

Wuchow 6a 29.76 75 92 c 4b

Hakow 6a 29.65 73 98 cne 4b

Tourane 6a 29.65 73 98 cne 4b

C. St. J. 6a 29.65 77 sw 4b

Aparid 6a 29.65 78 64 sw 4b

Dagupan 6a 29.65 78 64 sw 4b

Manila 6a 29.72 75 71 cne 1b

Legaspi 6a 29.75 77 96 cne 1b

Tacloban 6a 29.76 75 92 c 4b

Hoibon 6a 29.65 73 98 cne 4b

Sorito 6a 29.73 73 95 sw 2b

Quam 4.20 29.73 73 95 sw 2b

Latuan 6a 29.73 73 95 sw 2b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, June 7, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the fraction of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Wind Force, 0 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 3